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ROESLER, M. *The iron-ore resources of Europe*. Bull. 706. (Washington: U. S. Geological Survey. 1921. Pp. 152. 40c.)

SPURR, J. E., editor. *Political and commercial geology and the world's mineral resources*. (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1920. Pp. x, 562. \$5.)

This book consists of a series of short monographs prepared by specialists and under the general editorship of Mr. Spurr who also has contributed the final chapter bearing the rather striking title—Who owns the earth? There are thirty-two chapters in all and, excepting the last, each is concerned with a consideration of a single mineral. Petroleum is given first place in the make-up of the volume, followed by coal and iron. Next are discussed those metals essential in the manufacture of steel. The major metals, other than iron, are then treated, followed by the fertilizer minerals; and finally the precious metals come in for consideration.

The work as a whole is designed to show the relation of geology to industry and trade. The chapters are well written and contain, within a relatively small space, the most up-to-date information regarding the geographical distribution of the minerals considered and the ownership of the sources of supply. A number of the authors are impressed with the necessity of a country securing control of the sources of raw materials, especially of the minerals, if it wishes to strengthen its political power. A number of well-chosen illustrations add substantially to the usefulness of the volume. An interesting feature of the work is that the authors do not profit financially from its sale but the royalties, it is announced, are to be "assigned to an institution of learning to finance further studies along the lines followed in this volume."

AVARD L. BISHOP.

THOMPSON, J. W. *Petroleum laws of all America*. Bureau of Mines, bull. 206. (Washington: Dept. of Interior. 1921. Pp. vii, 645. 40c.)

Commercial atlas of America. (New York: Rand, McNally. 1921. Pp. lii, 166. \$35.)

Live stock and animal products statistics, 1920. (Ottawa, Canada: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Internal Trade Branch. 1921. Pp. 67.)

World atlas of commercial geology. Pt. I. *Distribution of mineral production*. (Washington: U. S. Geological Survey. 1921.)

Useful, with excellent maps.

Manufacturing Industries

Manufacturing Industries in America. By MALCOLM KEIR. (New York: The Ronald Press Company. 1920. Pp. vi, 324. \$3.00.)

Professor Keir points out in his preface that hitherto books on manufacture have been either highly technical treatises on some particular industry, or interesting descriptions of some of the unique features of manufactures. Thus he felt that there was a need for a book which would satisfy the desire of "men actively engaged in manufacturing" who wish "to know their own business in all its aspects." The

author would hardly claim that his book fully accomplishes this purpose for it is concerned with only a limited number of our leading manufactures, and the treatment is for the purpose of showing growth, and causes and effects of growth. Within this field, however, Professor Keir has performed his task remarkably well. He has a facility for picking out essential conditions and for presenting them in concise and interesting form. He is in command of a vast fund of concrete information about the industries he discusses and he uses care in selecting the pertinent facts for illustration.

The volume contains chapters on "The Resources of the United States and Their Relation to Opportunity," the "Development of Manufacturing," in which the author gives a brief survey of the manufacturing growth of the country, "The Localization of Industry," in which chapter, in addition to the stereotyped reasons for localization the author adds as factors chance, monopoly, family control, shop association, prestige, and others. A chapter is devoted to the "Unappreciated Tin-Peddler—His Services to Manufactures." The groups of industries treated in the volume are: iron and steel, cotton manufactures, wool manufactures, leather, shoes, and paper. Chapter XI is devoted to "Miscellaneous Industries." In this section several pages each are given to the manufacture of cement, bricks, pottery, glass, food products, clothing, wood, and ship building. From this summary it will appear that some of our greatest industries have either been omitted, or at best treated in only summary manner. Professor Keir does not discuss the regulation of industry, nor the labor movement in its relation to manufactures.

Scattered through the volume are statements which are sometimes obscure, sometimes contradictory. For example, on page 30 is the statement that "We are more or less startled, therefore, when we come to realize that throughout all the colonial period of our history, there was little manufacturing of any kind within our borders; and we are slow to believe that until 1830 only cotton and iron manufacture had made much progress in our country . . ." and a similar statement is made in the summary to the chapter on page 59. Yet on page 39, commenting on manufactures in colonial New England, the author refers to shipbuilding and related industries, and to those that supplied the ship trade, in terms which indicate that such industries were of considerable importance. Thus, "The iron industry was one of these, furnishing nails, bells, cannon, shot, and anchors, and it is significant that Massachusetts led all the other colonies in iron manufacture for a hundred years after 1650." In the same paragraph, Professor Keir refers to the "big cooperage industry," and to the manufacture of various food products and clothing to supply sailors and ship trade. Similar state-

ments which conflict with this thesis are found on pages 35, 40, 89, 222, not to mention others. The author is probably not making clear whether he has in mind home-made manufactures, factory manufactures, or manufactures, by whatever system, for the market instead of for household consumption.

The reviewer would also take exception to such statements as "In a new country, where soil and climate permit, the first activity to which men turn their attention is farming" (p. 31); in this connection it is worthy of note that over vast areas in our own land, even where "soil and climate" permitted, lumbering, mining, fur trading, and ranching, if that may be regarded as separate from farming, have been the pioneer activities, and these enterprises were often of considerable magnitude. What is true of the United States holds likewise for new countries beyond our borders.

Such statements as the following given in explanation of our growth startle the reader: "The mere size of the United States then is a factor in its favor" (p. 10); and "the highest degree of opportunity is attained in a large, wealthy country with a scanty population" (p. 11). Possibly the author means by "wealthy" great stores of undeveloped resources, and by "opportunity" that there are few persons to compete for these resources. But to the economist, as well as to the ordinary reader, these terms more often have another meaning. Statements of this kind, however, are not numerous, and do not impair the value of Professor Keir's excellent chapters on the industries he has discussed.

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NEW BOOKS

- AYRE, W. *Organization for ship production: a paper read before the North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.* (New York: G. E. Stechert. 1921. Pp. 50. \$1.)
- BACKERT, A. O., editor. *The A B C of iron and steel; with a directory of the iron and steel works and their products of the United States and Canada.* Fourth edition. (Cleveland, O.: Penton Pub. Co. 1921. Pp. 1, 408. \$5.)
- BALLARD, M. *The relation between shipbuilding production prices, and the freight market; read before the North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.* (New York: G. E. Stechert. 1921. Pp. 34. \$1.)
- GAMBLE, T., compiler. *Naval stores; history, production, distribution and consumption.* (Savannah, Ga.: Review Pub. & Prtg. Co. 1921. Pp. 286.)
- JANOWSKY, K. *Zwei Studien über die Textilindustrie in der Tschecho-Slowakei und in Deutsch-Osterreich.* (Vienna: Hölzel. 1920. Pp. 109. 60 K.)